

IMMUNOGENIC HBc CHIMER PARTICLES
HAVING ENHANCED STABILITY

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This is a continuation-in-part of application Serial No. 60/225,843, filed August 16, 2000, and application Serial No. 60/226,867, filed August 22, 2000 whose disclosures are incorporated herein by reference.

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to the intersection of the fields of immunology and protein engineering, and particularly to a chimeric hepatitis B virus (HBV) nucleocapsid protein that is engineered for both enhanced stability of self-assembled particles and the display of an immunogenic epitope.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The family hepadnaviridae are enveloped DNA-containing animal viruses that can cause hepatitis B in humans (HBV). The hepadnavirus family includes hepatitis B viruses of other mammals, e.g., woodchuck (WHV), and ground squirrel (GSHV), and avian viruses found in ducks (DHV) and herons (HeHV). Hepatitis B virus (HBV) used herein refers to a member of the family hepadnaviridae, unless the discussion is referring to a specific example.

The nucleocapsid or core of the mammalian hepatitis B virus (HBV or hepadnavirus) contains a sequence of 183 or 185 amino acid residues, depending on viral subtype, whereas the duck virus capsid contains 262 amino acid residues. Hepatitis B core protein monomers of the several hepadnaviridae self-